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From the New York Evening Post.

The epithets, Usurper and Tyrant, have been freely bestowed upon the President of the United States, by grave Senators, in the course of their debate. If he was a usurper and tyrant, it is right the People should be informed of it, though it may be questioned whether the angry use of these opprobrious terms in the Senate Chamber is the best method of communicating that information. These charges are of the most momentous import; and if they are true, it must be easy to cite the acts which justify them. The history of the eventful life of Andrew Jackson, from his boyhood upwards—from the time, when at fourteen years of age he was found battling with the enemies of his country, to the present hour, which sees him engaged in a not less important struggle, and with an equally dangerous foe—is known to his countrymen. His course has not been run in secret. His deeds have not been done by stealth. His acts, his motives, his ends, are all known; which one of them stamps him a usurper and tyrant?

He has filled many important offices, he has been Attorney General of the South Western Territory—a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee—a Representative of that State in Congress, first in one House and then in the other—a Judge on her Supreme Bench—a leader of the army of his country, and finally her Chief Magistrate, elected and re-elected by a most overwhelming majority of the free suffrages of his fellow citizens. In which one of these situations have his acts proved him a usurper and tyrant?

Was he a usurper and tyrant when he fought the battles of his country against the Indians on the South Western Frontier—that dark and perilous struggle, when in addition to the efforts of a ferocious and formidable foe, he had to contend with famine, sickness, mutiny, and every ill that can beset a discontented and undisciplined army, which he conducted notwithstanding, with an undaunted spirit, to a glorious result?

Was he a tyrant and usurper at Fort Strother, when, deserted by his famishing troops, he exclaimed, "If only two men will remain with me I will never abandon this post?" Or, afterwards, when his forces broke out in open mutiny, and moved off in body towards their homes, "he seize' a musket, and resting it across the neck of his horse, (for he was disabled by a wound from using his left arm) he threw himself in front of the mutinous column, and declared he would shoot the first man who should venture to advance?

Was he a tyrant and usurper at New Orleans, when his military achievments furnished the incidents of one of the brightest pages in our history? and where his honorable and courteous conduct is attested in warm terms by his foes.

Was he a tyrant and usurper, when dragged before a Court and fined for those very acts which had secured the safety of New Orleans, he bowed with proud submission to the decree, and interposed his own influence—the only influence that could have availed—to repress the indignation of his countrymen, and induce them to respect, as he did, the decision of a learned tribunal, however arbitrary and unjust?

Was he a tyrant and usurper in those acts of his administration which have resulted in such a successful and advantageous termination of the long pending negociations between our government and foreign powers? Or, on his being chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation, was it tyranny and usurpation to recommend that the constitution should be so altered as to make any President ineligible for more than one term, in order that there might be greater security that the measures of the Executive would always be divised with single reference to the good of the people and his own permanent glory?

Was he tyrant and usurper in recommending that an ample district of country in the far west should be given to the poor Indians who were discontented with their situation within the limits of Georgia? Was he a tyrant and usurper in the noble stand which he took in the preservation of the Union against the mad assaults of a faction at the South?

Was his refusal to sanction unconstitutional schemes of internal improvement, usurpation and tyranny? or his conciliatory recommendations with regard to the oppressive tariff? What single act of Gen. Jackson's in short deserves so foul a name?

Was the removal of Mr. Duane usurpation? Surely not, for no one, at this time of day, will risk his reputation by asserting that the President has not unlimited constitutional power of removal. Was the removal of the deposites by Mr. Duane's successor usurpation? Surely not, for the power was expressly reserved to him in the charter of the United States Bank. Where then, again we ask, is the evidence of Gen. Jackson's tyranny and usurpation? If he is a usurper, he is the strangest, the most anamalous one that ever drew the breath of life. A usurper has hitherto been consdered one who seizes that to which he has no right; but if the term is to be applied to Gen. Jackson, it must undergo a change of meaning, since all his usurpations are committed within the limits of the constitution. We defy any adversary of that noble and heroic patriot to cite a single act of his administration that violates, in the slightest degree, a single provision in the constitution of his country. He is a usurper then of the power with which he was already clothed by the unbought suffrages of a nation of freemen—he seized what he already lawfully possessed—he is a tyrant because he discharges those duties which the people imposed upon him when they raised him to the Chief Magistracy—he is a despot who shows his own indomitable will by scrupulously obeying the constitution and laws! Well would it have been for mankind if all tyrants and usurpers had confined themselves within similar limits!

But let us look for a moment at the character of those who lavish these hard epithets on Gen Jackson. Is the Senate of the United States entirely above the liability to have these charges retorted upon itself? Was it not a member of that body who declared that he never would consent to an adjournment, till a national bank was established, and the deposites restored? And is there not something that savors of tyranny and usurpation in this coercive threat, intended to control the action of a coordinate and independent department of the Government? Was it not that body that rejected the nomination of certain persons as directors to represent the Government in the board of the U. S. Bank [illegible] ance of what they deemed their duty, that had reported the mal-practices and corruptions of that institution to the Executive? And was there tyranny and corroption in all this? Again, did not the Senate of the U. S., in defiance of the rights of the Chief Magistrate, as secured by the Constitution, in violation of their own oaths to obey that instrument, and in manifest infringement of those inalienable rights which belong to every American citizen, condemn the President of the U. States of high crimes and misdemeanors, without a trial, and without a hearing? And when that aged and venerable man, whose whole life has been spent in the service of his country; whose bosom is scarred with the wounds he has received in its defence; who stands alone of all his family, having seen his brothers shed their lives for that freedom he has done so much to preserve, and his wife sink into the grave, the mark of vile political slanderers—when that aged and venerable man, unjustly sentenced, and stung to the quick, that his conduct should be thus maligned, respectfully asked that his solemn protest against the decision of the Senate, might be entered on their journal along with the condemnation, was he not refused—refused with added insult?—And was this conduct not usurpation and tyranny?

Verily, a factious Senate, the majority of which is composed of desperate political leaders united by no common tie but that of hate to the war worn hero who presides at the helm of state—governed by no common motive but indomitable ambition—verily such a body is a fit source for such aspersions on the character of the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory.

From the Globe.

The following narrative of the extension of the mail facilities at a single point in the Union, where the Postmaster General has scarcely a single friend, will show the disinterested efforts of that officer to make his department useful. It will show the ungrateful malignity with which he is persecuted by the opposition for political effect; and we trust, too, it will afford an example to the impartial press, in all quarters of the country, to lay before the People in their respective neighborhoods, an account of the mail improvements for which they are indebted to Mr. Barry's administration. It is certainly most cruel to attemp to destroy a man's character for going too far to serve the public.

Extract from the Massachusetts Republican.

It is said by the committee of the Senate, and we believe it is admitted by Mr. Barry, that the Department is now in debt between 3 and 400,000 dollars. This indebtedness, or insolvency, if that word sounds any better, is the foundation of all the charges of corruption. The late Postmaster General left the Department in a situation in which it was able to pay its debts; it is now not able to do so, by the sum above mentioned. This simple facts has had a very heavy bearing upon the minds of many people, and has undoubtedly operated more strongly against Mr. Barry than all the charges of individual instances of corruption which have been brought against him.

Mr. Barry says that this increased expenditure, and the present indebtedness of the Department, has honestly and necessarily arisen from the increased and extended facilities he has given to the conveyance of mails.

What is the fact in our neighborhood, in our immediate vicinity, where we *do know*, from personal observation, all about it? Has Mr. Barry increased our accommodations? Has he doubled them? He says he has throughout the United States. The Committee of the Senate say there is no such thing. We weak and ignorant people, living up here among the bushes must and ought to decide upon this disputed point according to our knowledge of existing facts. Now, what do we know here in Fitchburg about Mr. Barry's administration of the Department over which he is placed? When he came into office, we all can recollect how we were situated in regard to mails. One solitary mail per week generally found its way into this village from Boston. We say *generally*, for it was not always so. A small patch of a mail route, hooked on to the Shirley and Lunenburg mail, extended here, over which the mail was brought to our infinite joy every Saturday evening when the *going was good*. How is it now, ye of Fitchburg, who delight to slander Wm. T. Barry? We have a daily mail from Boston—a daily mail from and to Lowell (except Sundays)—a mail direct from the City of New York, through Springfield, passing through our village three times per week. Is there any enemy of the present administration in this town so furious or mad, that he will not admit that the expenses of the Post Office Department in this vicinity are TEN times as great now, *necessarily* and *honestly* so, as before the administration of W. T. Barry? If there be such a one, he is *mad* indeed.

But this is not all. Last autumn, when Mr. Barry ascertained that his great extention of mail facilities would necessarily incur a greater expense than his means would be able to make—and when he sent on to the contractor for carrying the mail from Boston to Keene, through this place, ordering him [illegible] trips from 6 to 5 per week, whereby one thousand dollars per year would be saved to the Department—will it be denied that almost every man in this village, including those who are now struck with a holy horror at the extravagance of Wm. T. Barry, signed a petition earnestly requesting him to continue our mail accomodations as before—and this, too, when every man, who thought any thing about it, was well satisfied that carrying said mail 6 times, instead of 3, was running the Department in debt. Mr. Barry was satisfied with our statement—and countermanded the order, of reducing the number of trips. We now, therefore, continue to enjoy a daily mail from Boston, although we are satisfied that the Department is daily losing money by it. And many there are in this town, we cannot except all the Newspaper Editors, who are greatly assisted in disseminating slanderous accusations against the Postmaster General, by those accomodations which they denounce as extravagant. And what is worse than all the rest—these very accomodations were continued to them in consequence of their own earnest solicitations.

We have no fears that any one, who is acquainted with the political sentiments of the people of this section of the country, will accuse the Postmaster General of extending these mail facilities to us upon the principle of "rewarding friends." For there is no part of the United States where the people are more unanimous—more determined, if not so bitter, against the whole course of the administration of Gen. Jackson—than this section of the country which has been greatly accomodated by Wm, T. Barry.

Another fact, in connexion with this business, we cannot omit to state. Two gentlemen went on to Washington in the autumn of 1832, from this part of the country, each for purpose of bidding for the contracts to carry the mails above spoken of—one a distinguished Jackson man—the other a firm opponent of the General. The man of the opposition obtained the contracts and when interrogated how he came to be so fortunate, he had the magnanimity to acknowledge, that during a fortnight or three weeks, stay in Washington, in which he came in contact daily with Mr. Barry, he was never able to discover any political preferences in him; and added, that these stories, bandied about the country for political effect, about "rewarding friends, &c." he firmly believed to be all fudge.

Another outrage of the U. S. Bank. The Bank has declared its semi-annual dividends. The government of the United States owns *one fifth of its stock* and is entitled to one fifth of the dividends declared. Instead of paying over to the Treasurer of the United States, these dividends, President Biddle has informed the Treasurer, that he shall withhold *one hundred and fifty eight thousand eight hundred & forty two dollars of it!!* The following is the excuse for thus laying violent hands upon the people's money.—In February 1833, the Bank purchased a Bill drawn by the United States, on the French Government for about $900,000. This Bill was transmitted to France, and came back in May following, protested; and the Bank charges the $158,842, for *damages* sustained by the Bank in this transaction.

The facts are, that although this was a purchase, by the bank, of the Government, yet *not a single dollar was ever paid for the Bill by the Bank*; for the Government had in Deposite in the Bank during the whole four months, from February to May, more than *nine millions* of dollars, of which the Bank had the use, without paying a cent.—The amount of the Bill was credited to the Government on the books of the Bank, but the Bank never paid a dollar, or the use of a single dollar less, of the Govment's money during the whole time. The Bank first made claims for damages upon the Treasury in May 1833. The Treasurer informed the Bank, that he had no power to allow the claim, even were it ever so just;—*that* must be done by Congress alone. Two months afterwards, in July 1833, a dividend was declared, and the Government's part was paid over. In January last, another was declared, and the Government's paid; no withholding for *damages* yet. Congress met in December last, and sat *six months*;—the Bank *never asked* Congress to allow the claim, the only power that *could* allow it:—but now, after Congress has adjourned,—King Biddle tells the Treasurer they have declared another dividend, but they shall hold on to the Government's part, to satisfy the *old claim of damages*.

Let the people of these United States ponder well upon the power and authority, claimed and exercised by this U. S. Bank.

But the Bank further notifies the Treasurer that "it is in contemplation to set up a claim for *damages for the removal of the deposites!*"—We doubt if the United States ever receives much for their *seven millions* of the stock, in King Biddle's British Bank.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

The Anniversary of the "Glorious Fourth" commemmorated at Nashville, Tennessee on the [illegible] James Guin, who was Gen. Jackson's chaplain at the battle of New Orleans, preached a very able and patriotic sermon. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives an interesting account of the discourse, and says the speaker's description of the battle of New Orleans exceeded any thing of the kind he ever heard in a public assembly. The British, by treachery, had gained the levee below New Orleans, and nothing was heard throughout that city but the shrieks of women and children, and the howls of terror. Treason stalked unabashed. Just then, only thirty hours before the cannon began to crack, General Coffee debouched from the wilderness with 800 mounted soldiers. At first, the citizens of New Orleans thought they were the British; but when they saw the standards unrol the eagle, they took a little courage. Eight hours afterwards, Gen. Carroll's Tennessee militia showed the head of its column above the city, and when this body in firm and solemn march, two thousand strong, had gone down to the defences, the hopes of New Orleans began to revive. In 22 hours after this, the series of battles began. It would be useless, he says, to attempt to follow the speaker, in his description of Gen. Jackson's appeal to his Tennesseans, to know whether they would stand by him, "*and they threw their hats around their heads and shouted that they would save N. Orleans or die in the last ditch,*"—or to do justice to his description of the last day's battle, when eight thousand well appointed European troops deployed in front of three thousand Americans, chiefly Tennesseans, in battle array. "*I held my watch in my hand during the whole of that tremendous hour,*" said the speaker. It will be easy to understand what a command the speaker had by this time over an audience so excitable as Tennesseans generally are. They all most heartily subscribed to the preacher's concluding doctrine, that thankfulness became America now and forever.

[Boston Post.

Connected with the Aadministration party in the city of New York, are several wealthy individuals—"million and half million men." These gentlemen are frequently sneered at on account of their democratic associations. The Evening Post in noticing this circumstance lately stated the following facts, which furnish a useful lesson, and go to strengthen the opinion that most of the men of wealth are the architects of their own fortunes:

"Preserved Fish, Saul Alley, and Cornelius W. Lawrence (the present Mayor) have been most frequently cited in Noah's Evening Star as aristocrats, because of their wealth. Preserved Fish commenced life as an apprentice to a blacksmith, and his next situation was that of a seaman on board a whaling ship. From being a hand before the mast, he rose to be a mate, and finally commander, and in this hazardous pursuit amassed the foundation of his fortune. Saul Alley was bound, when a small boy, apprentice to a coach maker. During his apprenticeship his father died, and left him totally dependent on his own exertions. The very clothes he wore he was obliged to earn by toiling extra hours after the regular time of leaving off work had passed. The foundation of his fortune he acquired by the exercise of frugality and prudence while a journeyman mechanic. Cornelius W. Lawrence was a farmer's boy, and worked many a long day in rain and sunshine on a farm on Long Island. There were few lads within twenty miles of him that could mow a wider swarth or turn a neater furrow. These are the men whom the opposition prints deride as "Tammany aristocrats." But they give the best evidence in the world of the genuineness of their republicanism, by the fidelity of their adherance to the great principle of equal rights, the foundation stone of the democratic edifice. They are rich no doubt, but they have the pleasing consciousness that they have been the architects of their own fortunes; and have earned them by the sweat of their brows; and that their very wealth, besides the other means of doing good to their fellow men which it puts in their power, is, in itself, a perpetual stimulus to the mechanic and artisan to earn a similar reward by similar frugality, industry and perseverance."

TOO GOOD.

Some time since a slab-sided mortal from 'Down East,' who looked as if he had been through a shingle mill, called at a respectable wholesale establishment in this city, and enquired, 'Is this Burlap, Jean & Co's?' Yes sir. 'Wall, I reckon I owe you a small bill.' What name sir? 'Zerubbabel Snooks.' After overhauling the leger, Zerubbabel was assured that it could not be, as his name was not on the book. 'A darned pretty way you keep 'em then! I guess if a man owed *me* a matter of 3 hundred dollars, I could tell the date without looking. Hows'ever I don't want to cheat you, I know this is the place; jest give me a resate on account for two hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifteen cents.' Never mind the cents Mr. Snooks, here's your receipt for the dollars. 'Mighty carless you be of [illegible] ters; one hundred [illegible] ants ant to be sneezed I [illegible] morning.

Messrs. Burlap, Jean & Co. were electrified at the miraculous honesty of the Down Easter, and would not let him go so readily. They insisted upon his purchasing a bill of goods, but Zerubbabel was very unwilling. 'It was darned hard to pay for 'em,' he said 'he'd been all winter raising that.' But to their great gratification, they succeeded in securing so good a customer by selling him a bill of a thousand dollars at six months.

When the time of payment arrived, and a notice of the demand was forwarded to the address of the honest Down Easter; the letter remained weeks unanswered. The account was sent to a limb of the law resident of the town from which the stranger hailed; and the next mail brought the agreeable intelligence that no such man as Zerubbabel Snooks ever lived there.—[Boston Galaxy.

A Tough Story. "Gentlemen," said a man who had been travelling west, to a motely comny in the sitting room of a tavern—"it would do your hearts good to see the western country.—Why, a man need'nt trouble himself about his dinner, if he finds that he is short of provisions, all he has got to do is to load his gun and to fire it out at the window of his house, and he is sure to give a quietus to something of the eatable order. It is a splendid sight to behold a stag bounding through the woods with antlers six feet apart at the tips—all you've go' to do is to level at him, and he's a gone case. Tho' in fact, there's some little trouble attending these excursions, for the woods and brambles are so thick that a thunderbolt don't know where to strike, and a man may have his flesh pretty considerably torn."

"Humph!" exclaimed a listener, 'that's no go; how in the name of common sense could a stag with antlers six feet apart at the tips, run through such woods?"

'I say stranger'—replied the narrator, rather stumped by this interrogatory, 'you are as big a fool as I have met with this many a day.—While I was at the west, I'd business of my own to attend to without enquiring into the manner in which the stags run through the woods; they did it and that's enough.'

MILITARY.

A young man undertook, a few years since the management of a very unruly district school in the vicinity of Boston. It was not without great doubt of his success that the selectmen accepted his services, for they know the school room had been sacred to chaos for many winters. Upon the first day of the assumption of his new dignity, the teacher took occasion to read his refractory scholars a lesson. The ringleader of rows, the Schinderhannes of the young miscreants, upon being requested to replenish the fire, marched *a la militaire* to the fire place stamping and stepping light alternately, upon the most approved 'mark time' method and the suppressed titters of the school bespoke their delight at this first trial of audacity upon the 'new master.' Arrived at the fire place, he took a stick, burning at one end, and commenced the exercise with 'shoulder arms!'—A loud laugh answered this movement. The teacher to prove himself no less a soldier than the other, followed the first order with 'ground arms!' and suiting the action to the word, stunned the tall rustic with a single well directed blow. Silence was restored, and military evolutions were never again attempted that winter. —[Galaxy.

A man is never sure of any thing in this world but of being abused.—*Chameleon.*

From the Argus.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERAL CONVENTION IN MAINE!

From a slip issued at the Age office, we learn some of the particulars of the Federal Convention gotten up by the combined efforts of *the old Federal party*, the *electioneering Fund* raised in *Massachusetts* to revolutionize Maine, and the *Baak fund* to put down the President and his friends. The Age says—

Unprecedented efforts were made to secure the attendance of a numerous assembly. The federal presses, not only in Maine but in Massachusetts, have for many weeks past been holding out inducements of every kind. "The commencement at Waterville"—"unparalleled attractions on the Kennebec"—"the enjoyment of a steamboat excursion"—"the Boston Brigade Band discoursing eloquent music"—all have been painted in glowing colors to draw the attention of the people to this grand federal exhibit—while the appearance of "Waring, Tufts & Co's grand menagerie of living animals" was made the means of bringing many within the reach of the managers, who skillfully contrived to abduct them from the show they came to attend, and usher them into another equally dignified. In addition to all this, circulars were issued from Hallowell, the present residence of Mr. Sprague, and sent into various towns in this vicinity, calling upon his liege vassals "ONE *and* ALL *to be on the ground.*"

So unparalleled had been the exertions of the federal managers, that they confidently predicted an attendance of from THREE TO FOUR THOUSAND. *But mark the result.* After all the drumming up; *not one half* that number could be induced to attend. The whole number was variously estimated from nine to twelve hundred persons, *about one half of whom were from this vicinity*—about *two hundred* of the balance from Portland and vicinity—and the residue principally from other *large* towns in the State. Of the character of a large proportion of those assembled upon this occasion it may be thought unnecessary to speak. It was a *fac simile* of the conventions holden by this party heretofore and was principally composed of the *dynasty* and are now under the *Hunton* dynasty and are now under the *Hunton* places from which they were ejected by an indignant people—of candidates for elective offices, who by their zeal on this occasion were endeavoring to ingratiate themselves with their party—of spruce young men who took this occasion to display their broadcloth coats, velvet collars, golden bowed spectacles, and four-penny rattans, and thus to establish the party's claim to all the "quality" and "gentility" of the State. Had there been more *hard hands* and fewer *white gloves*—more *waggons* and less *cushioned coaches* and *barouches*, there might have been some pretence for the claim of its being a convention of the *people*.

Gen. *King*, the disappointed and *reformed* Collector, at Bath, was made President, and *Levi Cutter* of this city, and *John Wilkins* of Bangor, both old Hartford Convention federalists, were made Vice Presidents.

The Committee were compounded in about equal parts of *aspiring office seekers, renegade republicans*, and *old federalists*. Among the first class we cannot forbear to mention Messrs. EVANS of Gardiner, FARLEY of Thomaston, WHITMAN of Norway, W. P. FESSENDEN of Portland, and PHELPS of fairfield, all stuggling with eyes intently fixed on their Congressional nominations, and of the last we have a precious illustration in the persons of JOHN BLACK, EDWARD KENT, ZINA HYDE, EDWATD E. BOURNE, TOPPAN ROBIE, &c. while the Chairmen of the two committees, Messrs. HOLMES and EVANS stand forth in bold relief and maintain an unenvied eminence among the renegades from Republican principles."

"The silver-grey badges of Federalism were alike conspicuous in all parts of the house.—There could be seen *Samuel Fessenden*, of "Sword and Constitution" memory, *Charles S. Davis, Levi Cutter, John Fox, Godfrey Grosvenor, Edward Russell, Joseph Dane, Jonathan Tucker, Timothy Boutelle, William Emmons, Henry Sewall, George Crosby, Samuel Upton, Zina Hyde, Levi Whitman, William Allen*, and a host of others, who have always been regarded as the ☞ *"Old Pillars of the Party!"* ☜

☞ *John Holmes* ☜ made a speech of nearly an hour in length—and *George Evans*, reported an address to the people "containing the essence of his Congressional speeches." Mr. Sprague was nominated, and came into the Convention to accept the nomination, and retailed anew one of his standing triades against the President and all supporters of the administration—being, as the Age well remarks, "the first example of *self electioneering* through the medium of *Stump Oratory*, which has ever been exhibited to the people of Maine."

"Among other persons of *distinction* who attended the convention, were several of the *Directors of the Portland Branch Bank;* JAMES BROOKS, the would-be candidate for Congress; JOSEPH M. GERRISH, and CHARLES MUSSEY, candidates for the Sheriffcy of Cumberland; EBEN DUTCH and ARTEMUS KIMBALL, candidates for the Sheriffcy of Kennebec; GEORGE JEWETT, candidate for the Collectorship of Portland; HALL CHASE, EBENEZER HILTON, ROYAL CLARK, &c. removed Postmasters; and CYRUS WESTON, a *surviving* officer of the last war," Also the following persons who were prominent in the Hunton Party in 1830, and who have *since been ejected from office* by the unequivocal expression of the popular voice.

Jonathan G. Hunton, late Governor.

J. T. P. Dumont, } late Aids to Gov. Hun-
Wm. J. Farley, } ton.
John Holmes, late U. S. Senator.
Daniel Goodenow, late Speaker of the House.
John Spring, late Sheriff of York.
Samuel Winter, late Sheriff of Lincoln.
John Locke, late Sheriff of Somerset.
Erastus Foote, late Attorney General.
Edward Russell, late Secretary of State.
William Clark, late Commissioner of Public Buildings.
Levi Whitman, late County Attorney of Oxford
Wm. Goodenow, late C. J. of Court Sessions, York County.
Wm. Emmons, late Register of Probate.
Thomas Clark, late Register of Probate Oxford County.

We have no space to comment at this time upon this exhibition of disappointed office seekers, disaffected and *reformed* office holders.—And indeed hardly any remark can be needed to illustrate the real character of the whole affairs. The names we have given of the principal actors and wire movers in it, are the best admonitions to the people, of who and what are to be their rulers, could this combination of white, black and grey spirits succeed in their wishes. But the idea of their success is wholly inadmissable. Their whole show is but a repetition of the farce of 1831, when Mr. Holmes' "hopeful son in law" was bought out in the manner the Bank Senator now is.—*Thrice* was *he* run down by the democracy of our State, and *thrice* will the same thing happen to *Peleg*, if he will consent to stay in the State, and be the federal candidate that number of years to come. The people are upon the *look-out*, and there is no scarecrow that can drive them away.

From the Argus.

The Advertiser is publishing a series of communications over the signature of *Investigator*, reviving various old and exploded charges against Gen. Irish and others, who have heretofore been connected with the administration of our State Government, and particularly in reference to the sales of land and timber by the Land Agent. We care not who this Investigator is, he is far behind the intelligence of the itant of the world, judge him to be some inhabwakened from a nap of several years duration, and finds himself impressed with a sense of only the charges of the federal party as they were being made at the time when he was about falling asleep. Of course, what has passed subsequently he is wholly ignorant of.

Among his items of terrible distress in the past history of our State administration, are the accounts of Gen. Irish, (then Land Agent,) for 1827. But what will this modern Knickerbocker say, when we tell him that the same honest Mr. Churchill, upon whose adhesion to the *federal* party they now boast so much, was the State Auditor upon these very accounts, and reported to the Legislature in 1828, that all was right, in good condition, and correctly reported by the Land Agent.

But not only so, this report of Mr. Churchill's was again endorsed by another gentleman who is also now one of the Advertiser's good federalists, in the following report:—

"In Senate, Jan. 29, 1828.

The Committee on State Lands, to whom was referred the report of the Hon. J. C. Churchill, Auditor of the accounts of the Land Agent, have examined the same, AND FOUND THE ACCOUNTS CORRECTLY STATED, and are of opinion that *it contains all the information which is required at the present time*, relative to *that department*. The Committee therfore ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject aforesaid.

Reuel Washburn, Chairman."

We advise the Advertiser to be cautious of making charges against any body upon this subject; as they may recoil upon not only their recent seceders from the republican party, but also upon others of their side, whom they may least desire to impeach.

In relation to the public lands, particularly those portions sold by Gen. Irish, we have only to remark at this this time, that there is sufficient evidence of a character that is incontrovertible, of the fact, that their proceeds averaged *thirty-six cents* per acre, while the sales of the corresponding parcels by the Land Agent of Massachusetts, averaged *less* than *twenty cents* per acre. And yet federalists once affected to complain! Of what will they not complain when not in power?

From the Argus.

Our readers will recollect that we exposed the Federal plan of conducting the coming political hostilities in this state. It caused at the time a fluttering in the Federal ranks, which has yet scarcely subsided. The *plan has not been abandoned*. They will raise their funds from the old Hartford Convention Federalists in Boston and sending their minions into every family in our State, armed with whatever may be thought most *potent* to induce to the abandonment of principle and to fix the wavering of their own partizans in the cause of the Money-King. *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, at least,* (it is believed,) have already been brought to this city by a Federal Agent, and are a part of the collections, which a correspondent of a gentleman in our city assures us, were raised by subscription among the Federalists in Boston.—The Federal Advertiser at first, awkwardly evaded the charge—but the Boston aristocracy openly avow it, and the Federal Courier *boasts* of the *liberality* of the Boston aristocrats!—The Boston Mercantile Journal *"rejoices"* at this interest manifested in that State for the result of our elections, and *"hopes"* that the Federalists will be "profuse both of *Money* and *personal services*" to disseminate their lying documents in Maine!!

Fellow Citizens: We have the battle to wage not with the Bank alone, or Maine Federalism alone—but with the combined influence of *Massachusetts Federalism—Massachusetts Money*— and all the energy which *such* aid—and the aid of the *United States Bank* can furnish its desperate and reckless pratizans in this State! This unblushing avowal of the Federalism of a sister State to fight the battle of their affiliated partizans in Maine should arouse our indignation and call forth every exertion to turn back the tide with which Massachusetts Federalism would overwhelm our liberties.

We invite your attention to the following remarks of the Boston Post.

What will the Democratic farmers of Maine say, when we inform them that the means for carrying on this electioneering scheme are raised in this city; and that large sums of money have been already collected here, to aid in revolutionizing their State, and to bring it into the ranks of the Money King, who is now in this city, and for aught we know—after aiding with the Bank's purse and influence the designs of his partizans here, upon the political integrity of a sister State—will visit that State, to superintend the judicious application of the money raised for the apparent purpose of *"buying men and votes like cattle in the market."* This shameless interference of the Boston Bank Wigs with the political affairs of Maine, is openly avowed—and that avowal has been accompanied by the insulting declaration, that *if money will revolutionize the State*, it shall no longer support the present administration. We commend the judicious advice of the Argus to the attention of all our Democratic friends in Maine; and we assure them that they will have to strive at the coming election, not only against the unprecedented activity on the part of the aristocracy of their own State, but against the *money and influence of the same party here*. Their State is to be made the scene of great and unusual efforts, and unless they promptly awake to the necessity of vigorous action, they may endanger the ascendancy of thase democratic principles, which are richly worth all the labor necessary to their support. We call upon every Democrat in that State, who loves his country, coming energy, these infamous efforts of an expiring faction, *to destroy with gold the political character of the State, and to place it in servile subjection, at the feet of the Money-King.*

In addition to the above, we invite attention to the following extract from a letter of a citizen of Maine now in Boston, to a gentleman in this county.

Boston, July 28, 1834.

Dear Sir:—You doubtless saw the statement in the Argus a few days since, that the Bostonians were raising a *fund* to revolutionize Maine.—To buy up our *Mechanics* and *Sailors* and FARMERS!! How little do they know of the independent spirit and lofty bearing of the yeomanry of Maine. With the *Savans* of cities, money is the basis of every operation, whether in morals, politics or religion. Their arrogance is only equalled by their ignorance. I speak of the gregarious herd yclept shopkeepers, and may safely throw into the account the whole levy of dandies, as well as the *"corps elite"* of gentlemen at large. "For men who "plant potatoes and hoe corn to pretend to "judge of the measures of an Administration,—"nothing can be more preposterous?" And so they have assessed ten thousand dollars, upon the *more distressed* of this *"distressed"* city, to pay and feed a herd of mercenaries, who are to wage war upon the Democracy of Maine,—I have taken pains to learn the particulars, and you may rest assured that half has not been told. And who is it that claims our allegiance—that is sending an invading army to awe us into subjection? They are the old allies of our federal foes—the revilers of Jefferson—the apologists of the Hartford Convention. What republican administration has Boston ever supported? What liberal measure has she approved? Has she not always been governed by an Aristocracy—not of family, nor intellect, but of money?

And now I would ask if the citizens of Maine—not the merchants, who are largely indebted to the merchants of Boston—but the yeomanry—the lords of the soil, among whom liberty in all ages and in all countries when banished from cities, has found a refuge. I would ask if they will submit to this indignity in silence. I hope and trust they will not. Every man intimately acquainted with the country, and who has seen with what a holy reverence they cherish the spirit of liberty and personal independence, knows full well that not a vote can be bought beyond the precincts of the town and city.—But self respect sometimes demands something more of us than simply to show ourselves too honest to be swerved from the path of duty by the hope of gain, and too firm to fall victims to fear. To stand firm is not enough.—When strangers come to corrupt elections with gold, they should be treated with the contempt they merit. We are not, thank God, so dependent on Massachusetts as to be compelled to sustain them in their treason, or to join them in a crusade against liberty. Their interference in the elections of Maine will call forth hundreds and perhaps thousands of democrats to the polls, who might otherwise have neglected to attend. The insult is offered to the democracy of our State, and it becomes the duty of every member of the party to avenge it. And avenge it they will, not by mobs and riots and midnight assaults upon women and children, but through the ballot box. Every republican will feel himself bound, whatever the sacrifice, to give his vote in support of an administration whose constant aim has been to maintain the Constitution and the liberties of the country against the encroachments of a moneyed aristocracy who know no rights but their own, and acknowledge no laws as wise and patriotic, that will not aid them in plundering the people, or in securing the spoils already won.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 12, 1834.

The federalists profess to be delighted with their new candidate for Governor. If they are really so, then all parties are suited, for the democracy of our State rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them of rebuking the insolence of this Bank Senator, and manifesting the estimation in which they hold a man who sets himself above the people—who disregards the instructions of his constituents, while he bows with humble servility to the commands of his Washington masters We are glad to see "the old pillars of the party" coming up to the support of their candidate, and the federalists of the last war taking the lead from the seceders from the democratic ranks and the young sprigs of aristocracy. The veterans of the old federal party are buckling on their armor in support of Mr. Sprague, and their presses boast, those who have been silent for years are beginning to bestir themselves. These men who have always been true to the principles of the Hartford Convention, have now found a candidate in whose political principles they can place full reliance, and whose sentiments are congenial with their own. The democracy will be called upon at the coming election to oppose their old enemy, whom they have so often vanquished, and to resist those antirepublican principles which the federal aristocracy would enforce against the people. The election of Mr. Sprague would be considered as a vote of this State in favor of the re-charter of the Bank. Let the people but understand this and there can be no fear as to the result.

LOUISIANA. The election in this State is what the federalists call a whig victory, that is, though they have lost ground, they have not been entirely defeated. The delegation to Congress from that State have been uniformly opposed to the administration, but at the late election Gen. E. W. Ripley, a Jacksonman, has been chosen. The federalists who have hereto carried the whole State, have this year elected two out of three of their Representatives, and this they call a victory. There are only about 8000 or 10,000 voters in the whole State. About 20,000 freemen are excluded from this privilege for the crime of being poor. Deprive the poor of our own State of the right of voting, and Mr. Sprague might be chosen Governor. If none but the aristocracy could vote he would stand a fair chance for election. But he has nothing to hope from the people [illegible] and despised them. He has chosen to serve the Bank rather than them, and to it he may look for his reward.

FEDERAL ELECTIONEERING.

We saw a few days since a handbill headed "plain truth," or "plain facts" for the people, in staring capitals. We had the curiosity to examine these facts, and we found them to be one tissue of falsehods from beginning to end. It set out with what purported to be an abstract of the Post Office Report, and contained nearly all those statements which have been shewn by uncontrovertible evidence to be false. It contained a long list of contractors names, with the sums for which they agreed to carry the mail, and another column shewing the extra allowances, made to them by the P. O. Department. These extra allowances were said to be *"mere gratuities,"* bestowed on partizans, and the impression intended to be conveyed, and the obvious inference from all contained there, would be, that the P. M. General had bestowed several hundred thousand dollars on contractors, who were party men, *to* reward them for political services.—Indeed we are not sure but it was so stated in so many words. What are the facts? We challenge the whole corps of federal writers to produce a single instance where the extra allowance or any part of it is a mere gratuity. If they wish to put the people in possession of facts why do they not inform them that these allowances are made to men of all political parties, and give the grounds on which they are made? The way in which extra allowances are made is similar to this. A person contracts to carry the mail from this place to Portland once a week for a certain sum. The people are anxious to have a mail oftener and petition *to* the P. M. General that it may be carried three times a week The request is a reasonable one is granted, and the contractor ordered to carry the mail three times instead of once. For the two extra trips per week he must be paid, and for this additional service he receives pay under the name of extra allowance. One other fact we would here state. The mail contractors in this part of the State, so far as we have been acquainted with them, have been opponents to the present administration. There are many other statements contained in the bill equally false. If this is a fair specimen of the mode of electioneering to be pursued by the federalists, then they must indeed be desperate. No reliance can be placed upon those who thus wilfully mistate facts. Let the facts be fairly stated and then the motives which influence the authors of them, or the inferences to be drawn from them, are fair subjects for argument or declamation. An opinion appears to prevail among the federalists of our cities that the people in the country are too dull to detect the grossest absurdities, and ignorant enough to swallow the most monstrous extravagances—that whatever appears in print will be taken by them for truth, and that they can easily be led away by a fair story. Experience cannot cure this obstinacy and therefore they yearly lavish their money to disseminate papers which injure rather than benefit their cause.

The people cannot have forgotten the universal approbation with which Governor Dunlap's Message was received last winter by all. Even the opposition sought in vain for something with which to find fault in it. It would be useless to ask them, since his subsequent conduct has corresponded with the sentiments then advanced by him, why they are now so relentless in their opposition to him. We are glad that it is so, for we should distrust the politics of that man whom they could candidly support. Besides the Bank wishes to reward one of its humble tools for his servile adherence to its interest and opposition to the instructions of his constituents.—Our opponents have so long been accustomed to obey commands, regardless of inconsistencies, that they probably feel little reluctance in shifting their ground as directed by their leaders. A year since a large number of the opposition in this County expressed a decided opposition to the Bank, and approved of the President's course in relation thereto. We do not know that have changed their opinions on this subject. The conduct of the Bank since that time has been such as to arouse the indignation of every unprejudiced freeman, and its defiance of the government open and notorious. Yet we suppose these men must swallow all their antipathies at the command of a few Bank dependents and office seekers, and support king Biddle in his plundering of the public money—oppressing the people and insulting the country.

At the federal Convention holden in this town on Wednesday last, Oliver Herrick, was nominated as a Candidate for Representative to Congress, from this District, Gen. Bean of Brownfield and Dr. Ebenezer Poor of Andover, for Senators, and Thomas Clark Esq. of this town for County Treasurer.

The Democratic Convention will be holden in this place to-morrow.

A Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office on the 4th Tuesday of August.

By order of the Judge, the Probate Court will be held at Canton on the third Tuesday of September, at 3 o'clock P. M.—At Livermore on Wednesday and at Turner on Thursday following.

Whig, versus *Farmers*,—The Wigs, and their editors and writers, profess a great regard and respect for the mechanics and farmers, while they are doing all they can to destroy their influence, and to restrict all the honors and emolument of government to a self-created aristocracy—to the rich and fashionable families, and to the learned profession chiefly—to the sprigs of the law. These are generally the dependents, and are easily made the supple tools, of the plotting and designing Whig leaders. But "what is bred in the bone will remain long in the flesh." "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots?" When a certain animal covered himself with the lion's skin, he was soon discovered by the projection of his ears. So the Whigs, whatever they may pretend, will inadvertently expose their designs, and inward sentiments.

An editorial paragraph, in the Courier of Monday, contains the following sentences, in regard to that most estimable class of the community, the farmers or laboring agriculturists. If there be any portion of the people, upon whom we are chiefly to depend for the security and permanency of our liberties, for the preservation of religion and order, and for a safeguard from designing politicans and dangerous instigators to insurrection and revolution, it is emphatically the farmers, the cultivators of the soil, the substantial denizens of the country, who are stigmatized in the Courier, by the opprobious term *"furrow-turners."*

"One editor suggests," says the Courier, "that we underrate the capacities of the *furrow-turners*, because we praise their bodily prowess; and refers us to their feats of legislation, as a proof of their sagacity. But it is ticklish business to make laws: it is a trade, or science, the most complex of all trades and sciences. A legislator cannot have too much knowledge. He must know the past and the present in foreign countries. A *farmer* never looks so well, as when he has a hand upon the plough. With his HUGE PAW upon the statutes, what can he do? It is as proper for a *blacksmith* to attempt to repair *watches*, as a *farmer*, in general, to *legislate*."

Ye farmers, merchants, laboring men! read and ponder. This is the language of the leading Whig paper in this city, or, as it is often called, "Mr. Webster,s paper." It is an index to the real sentiments and designs of the Whig party, or, at least, of the leaders.—Let him who readeth understand." Boston Statesman.

The Politics of the Country appear to be in a good way. The democrats are rallying in all directions of the Union preparatory to the approaching contest—The opposition will make a push this fall in the Congressional elections, backed by the United States Bank, but neither the misrepresentations of the one, nor the money of the other, can change the determination of the people to sustain the measures of the present administration. They will strengthen the hands of the President by their voices and their votes, and enable him to carry on the contest he has waged against an usurbing and corrupt corporation, until a victory as glorious as that which closed the last war, shall crown his patriotic efforts. The question of "Who shall be the next President?" shrinks into insignificance when compared with the importance of sustaining the acts of the present Executive—in this every thing is at stake—the independence and prosperity of the country for years and years beyond any Presidential term—but we are confident that an immense majority of the citizens of America are determind that the policy which has distinguished the present administration shall be carried out unto perfection, and that no man can, for at least half a century, become Chief Magistrate of this Union, unless he is known to be opposed to those encroachments of the aristocracy which have been stealing, for tha last twenty years, the power of government from the mass of the people—unless he is opposed to all such institutions as the U. S. Bank, and to the known violation of the will of the people, as exhibited in the present Congress.—"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN," is the motto of the Democratic Party.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to James Monroe, in 1795, held the following language:—

"You will see farther that we are *completely saddled and bridled, and that the BANK is so firmly mounted on us that we must go where they will guide it!*"

An "Unflinkering" Supporter.—A writer in the Alton (Illinois) Spectator, in a communication addressed to a candidate for the Legislature, says, "I am an old friend of yours, and never until lately, have I *flinkered* in my support of you."—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Age.

GREAT VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.

GEN. RIPLEY the Republican candidate for Congress elected.

Returns of the Louisiana election give the gratifying intelligence of the election of Gen. ELEAZER RIPLEY, formerly of Maine, a decided friend of the National Anministration, as a member of the next Congress, in the place of *Thomos* the present member who is opposed to the administration. This is a great victory! for at the Congressional election in 1832, Gen. RIPLEY was *defeated* and the Bank party carried *every Congressional district in the State by an average majority of more than eight hundred votes*—their whole majority in the three districts was then 2401 votes. It is now, after deducting the majority for *Ripley* over *Chinn* from the majorities claimed for the other successful candidates, *Johnson* and *Garland*, only 750,—Showing a gain, in the Congressional votes of Louisiana of 1651 votes.

Nor is the result of the Gubernatorial vote less flattering to the cause of the administration. At the last election of Governor in 1830, *Roman* received 3658 votes and *Beauvais* 1478 (both for Clay) making the Anti-Jackson vote for Governor 5136—while *Hamilton* the Jackson candidate received but 2700—leaving a majority against Jackson on the Gubernatorial vote in 1830, of 2436 votes. The majority for *White* over *Dawson* is now only 1648—showing a gain for Governor of 788 votes.

The following extract from the Commercial Advertiser of August 21, 1830, *a Clay paper*, is our authority for the vote of that year:—

From the Commercial Advertiser of August 21, 1830.

"The recent triumph in Louisiana, of the friends of Mr. Clay, *has been most signal and exhiliarating!*—8289 votes were given for Governor, of which, Roman received 3658, and Beauvis 1478 (both Clay) while Hamilton the Jackson candidate, received but 2700. *Besides the Governor, the three members of Congress are elected against Jackson.*"—"With respect to the Legislature IF ANY Jackson men have returned, we venture to assert that the number wil *not amount to one third, or even one fourth of the whole body!*"

By the above it will be seen that in the late election we have GAINED one member of Congress—REDUCED the majority for Governor from 2436 to 1648—and REDUCED the aggregate of the Congressional majorities since 1832 from 2401 to 750 votes. All this we have done in spite of the gigantic efforts of the Branch Bank at New Orleans and the unparalleled exertions of the piebald opposition. This is but the beginning of the "*reactions.*"—Hurrah for the *cause of the people!* All hail to the triumph of popular virtue over the machinations of the mammoth of corruption!

CORRECTION.

The Portland Advertiser states that Gov. Smith attended the late State Convention in this place—wishing to convey the impression that he attended *as a member of the Convention.*

We are authorized by Gov. Smith to state that he was present, in the gallery, merely as a spectator, and took no part in the proceedings of the meeting.

The editor of the Advertiser is much mistaken if he supposes all who attended the Convention were the friends of Mr. Sprague. We can name more than fifty decided and unwavering supporters of the administration, *from this town*, who like Gov. Smith thought they might be present without being gazetted *as approving* the objects and proceedings of the Convention.—[Age.

☞CHANGES.☜

Augusta, we understand, is represented by the federalists in this vicinity, to people from the interior, as having *changed*—so too Hallowell, and in short, every town in the State. "Every *decent* man has turned against the administration," say these modest men. *There is not one particle of truth* in the story of the changes here. So far from it, Augusta will *increase* her Democratic vote for Governor,—so will Hallowell,—so will the State.

This bragging of the Federalists is really small game,—but when it comes to direct and palpable assertions of what *is known* not to possess the *shadow of truth*, by *what name* shall we call it?—[Age.

"A stream of many tides."—We have received the Kennebec Journal extra, containing an account of doings of the *federal-national republican-whig* Convention lately held at Augusta, bearing for its motto, a line from the Poets commencing,

'A stream of many tides.'

Now we admire the ingenuity and applaud the fairness of the *wigs* in selection so *apt* a motto for their motley Convention. It was in truth *'a stream of MANY tides.'* There ware many of the *old* '98 *and last war Feds*, makes one tide'—then there were the young *hot spur Feds* making another 'tide'—there were the old *deserters* from the democratic ranks, under Gen. Wingate, forming a third 'tide—'and there was a crew' of *lean and hungry office expectants*, whom the President thought *unfit to be entrusted with any office*, constituting another 'tide'—and then there was the 'tide' composed of the *hosts* who are hoping for OFFICE, if they can effect any change in the government. I short there were all sorts of tides but *flood* tide—there was none of that—for though these wigs are very expert at some things, they can't make water run *up hill.* But to extend a little further the figure so aptly introduced by the wigs, we may add that there was not to be seen in any of their 'tides' the clear and brilliant sparkling of the mountain torrent—there was none of the cool and invigorating freshness of our native streams—Oh, no,—on the contrary, the waters were dark and turbid, and rolling sluggishly along, finally emptied into an *ocean of mud.*—[Saco Dem.

We have been put in possession of a fact which may explain the seizure and sequestration of the public dividends by the Bank. It will be recollected that the dividend recently declared for the last six months, was up this dividend, *required about* $70,000 *more than the entire nett profits of the Bank for the last six months!* So great have been Mr. Biddle's printing and other *political* expenses, and so disastrous his needless curtailments upon the interests of the Bank, that he was obliged, in order to keep up the usual dividends, to make a breach into his capital or reserved funds, or *plunder somebody* to make up the deficiency. Having a majority of the Senate devoted to him, and ready to defend all his outrages, he has thought the best way to make it up is to *plunder the Government!* This he has done, by seizing on the public dividends to the amount $158,000. This makes up the $70,000 deficiency, and leavs 88,000 surplus, to be used for a like purpose in future.—*Globe.*

The editor of the Aurora remarks that the whigs are entitled to change their names as the chamelion does its color, by the courtesy of nature and usage. After having been federlists, peace party men, independent republicans, there is no earthly reason why they should not adopt the title of whigs. They have been every thing by turns and nothing long, and by the time the next election is fairly over, they will have discarded their new-found title, and adopted one which may seem more likely to catch votes. There is but one name which they never have adopted, that of Democratic Republicans; a name which will prove a tower of strength against the bank opposition spite of its party-colored banner, and its muster-roll of titles. Every new alias adopted by a rogue, subject him to additional suspicion, and each vote-catching appellation assumed by the partizans of the bank, but proves the weakness and desperation of their cause.

Coming On.—The old Federal party always declared man incapable to self-government—that the offices of President and Senators should be hereditary, or for life at least, if we did not copy the English form just as it stood, which, upon the whole, they believed the most perfect of any in existence. But these doctrines were put down—the poor thought that they could take care of themselves, without appointing the rich guardians over them, as Mr. Webster recommends. But we find the same party, the Federalists, alias Nationals, alias *Whigs!* reviving the old cry that man is incapable of self-government, and implying that Monarchy is better than Democracy. Hear Col. Stone, the leading *Whig* (!) (Tory?) editor in New York:—*Boston Statesman.*

"From Mexico.—The *res gestas* of this hopeful republic are now presented for serious reflection. How far man, in his present state, guided by self-interest and swayed by passion, is fitted for self-government, is a problem which even *our* experence is not sufficient to solve. The past six years in the U. States have shown a blind devotion and ready subservience to a favorite leader, which, half a century ago, could not have been endured. This too, has happened among a people professing to be, collectively, the most elightened and independent on the face of the earth—a people subject to no control from hereditiry caste or ecclesiastical domination. Although, therefore, from the flattering accounts received, we had hoped better things of Mexico; yet, to the eye of phylosophy, nothing better should have been presumed than is now developed."

How Noah would have battered the Colonel for the expression of such sentiments ten years ago.

While the procession in honor of Lafayette was moving towards the Church, two veterans of the Revolution accosted one of the Marshals, and desired a place in the ranks, among their revolutionary brothers. The Marshal cheerfully complied with their request, but remarked, as they proceeded towards that part of the line, that he thought they, were rather late. "Yes," replied one of them, "we are; we were invited to a *Whig* meeting, over to the other Church, and as we claim to be patriots of the revolution—whigs—we thought that it was the right place for us. But we had not been there long, *before we found ourselves among folks, that we used to call TORIES, in the revolution;* and as soon as we got away from them we thought we would try to look up our friends."—*N. Y. paper.*

A New Caravan.—We learn from he Cincinnati papers, that when Davy Crockett arrived in that city, notice was given that he would harrangue the peole, at one of the public halls, at the door of which *twentyfive cents was demanded for admittance.* Davy ought to be caught and put in a cage with Mr. Macomber's Ostrich, which with all its digestive faculties, could not swallow Crockett,s buffoonery.

John Robertson has been elected to Congress from the Richmond District, (Va.) There was no opposing candidate, and the Wigs claim his success as *a triumph!*

The Ohio Review says, that it is rumored that the person employed to mutilate the Figure Head, is the individual who acted as pilot for the British fleet on the eastern coast during the last war.

Among the toasts with which the country has been overflowing for some weeks past, we have seen none that "goes ahead" of Col. Crockett's candid and honest sentiment to the citizens of Columbia, on his passage through that place from Philadelphia: "God bless you," says the Colonel, "for I cant."

We would inform Major Noah that the Sea Serpent is engaged in towing the opposition party up Salt Creek—the party was tied to the devil's tail last winter by the Bank Senators, whose attention he attracted by his *golden scales.*

Fruits of Experience.—Major Noah says —"There never was an era in which Mammon, the God of Gold, reigned with such universal power as at this moment."

We rejoice that the Bank party have brought their strong man into the field for Governor.—The republicans will show them that they go for *republican principles*, and that no man who comes out against the democrtic party can carry the vote of Maine. Mr. Sprague goes the *whole extreme* for *federal principles.* He denies the right of instruction. He denies that the public servant is bound to obey the will of his constituents! The real old *federal* doctrine double distilled. But further. He is in favor of the recharter of the United States Bank, the perpetuation of a moneyed monopoly! Can any man, in his sober senses, expect that *such* principles can be sanctioned by a majority of the votes of this republican State?—[Age.

A gentleman, stopping one evening at an inn in the north of England, said to the maid servant who waited on him, and who seemed nearly exhausted with the fatiguing duties of her situation—'I have no doubt, Sally, but you enjoy your bed when you get into it, 'Indeed, no sir,' she replied, 'for as soon as I lie down at night, I am fast asleep; and as soon as I awake in the morning, I am obliged to get up, so that I have no enjoyment in my bed at all.'

Notice to Oxford Congressional District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS in the several incorporated Towns and plantations in Oxford Congressional District, are requested to meet on the delegates chosen from said towns and plantations in said District, are requested to meet on Paris-Hill, in Convention at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the express purpose of selecting and puting into nomination some suitable person as a Candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for election at the next annual September election, to represent said District it the twenty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. Each incorporated town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to at the formation of the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

Notice to Oxford Senatorial District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to assemble through the medium of Delegates from the several towns and plantations in said Senatorial District, on Paris-Hill in Convention, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting two suitable persons in nomation for election as Senators to the next Legislature of the State of Maine; and to put some suitable person in nomination to be supported at the next annual September election for County Treasurer for said County of Oxford. Each town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to when framing the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization. It is wished that there might be a general attendance.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order.
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

MARRIED.

In Greenwood, by Seth B. Hillborn, Esq. Mr. Moses Roberts to Miss Mary Sawyer, of Portland.

In Portland, Mr. Enoch Wallace to Miss Rhoda Larrabee; Mr. David Greely to Miss Phebe Cushing—both of Bangor.

In China, Mr. Charles G. Clapman to Miss Roxana Ward.

In Albion, Mr. Levi P. Lancaster to Miss Hannah I. Norwell.

In Wiscasset, Rev. Abiel Wood, Jr. to Miss Catharine J. Felker.

In Bath, Alvan E. Small, of Saco, to Miss Martha M. Sloan.

In Saco, Capt. Lewis Wakefield to Miss Sarah L. Moulton.

DIED.

Drowned, in this town on the 8th inst. "in a fit of mental alienation and derangement," Mrs. Nancy, wife of Simon S. Stevens, aged 36 years.

In Portland, Miss Jane Stover, aged 27.—Miss Carolina Baker, about 30; Mrs. Isabella, widow of James Hutchison, 71—a native of Ireland.

In Hallowell, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Burton, aged 34.

In Hallowell, Converse Johnson, aged 19.

In Richmond, George Merriman, aged 18, from an inflamation of the brain, caused by working in the hot sun with his hat off.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four

ON the petition of Elisha Bean administrator of the estate of Jesse Bean late of Bethel in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred twenty-three dollars and two cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successivelly, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

SAMUEL STICKNEY Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Stickney late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge*

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register*

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

WILLIAM HILL Administrator of the estate of Henry Hill late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county on the third Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

DANIEL LONG Administrator on the estate of Jeremiah Long late of Denmark in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said deceased.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ELIHU BEAN Administrator of the estate of Joseph Bean late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN Executor of the last will and testament of James G. Walker late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

NATHAN CHARLES named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Daniel Charles late of Lovell in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED,

That the said Nathan give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

LEWIS JEWELL named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Morse, Jr, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED,

That the said Jewell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said County, on the fifteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY. *Judge.*

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

DAVID WHITCOMB,

late of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

NANCY WHITCOMB.

Sweden, August 4, 1834. 3w51

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator on the estate of

EBENEZER TYLER,

late of Gilead, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

NATHANIEL TYLER.

Gilead, August 1 1834 3w51

To the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the County of Oxford.

EBER RICE Administrator, with the will annexed, upon the Estate of HENRY COOLEDGE, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that an error has occurred in the allowance, by the Commissioners upon said Estate, of the claim of John G. W. Cooledge a creditor of said Estate.

He therefore prays that a further time may be allowed for said Commissioners to set, have further hearing, and correct the said error and all others that may have occurred in their schedule of claims.

EBER RICE, Admr.

Waterford, August 4, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of August, A. D. 1834.

UPON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county on the nineteenth day of September at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the petition of LEWIS JEWELL administrator of the estate of Daniel G. Swan late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

ORDERED,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county on the fifteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Bargains!! Bargains!!!

MOSES HAMMOND,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just received a fresh supply of

New Goods,

which added to his former stock, are invited to call Purchasing for themselves, where they will not fail to be pleased both in price and quality.

WANTED, in exchange for goods at low cash prices.
3000 lbs. WOOL.
5000 lbs. BUTTER.
Paris-Hill, July 1, 1834. tf 46

Wool! Wool!

WANTED by the Subscribers,

5000 lbs.

WOOL, delivered at their Store in Paris, for which cash will be paid at the highest market price.

ALFRED ANDREWS, & Co.
Paris, August 2, 1834. tf

1000 Lambs

PELTS wanted by

A. ANDREWS & Co.
Paris, August 2, 1834. tf

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—Among which are

15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed *BROADCLOTHS.*
20 pieces *KERSEYMERES & SATINNETTS.*
100 pieces *CALICO of the most fashionable colours.*
60 pieces *French & common MUSLINS & CAMBRICS.*
20 pieces *SILK* of different qualities—150 *Silk, Cotton, Crape & Fancy HDKFS.*
100 Rolls *RIBBONES, different colors.*—60 Raw Silk, Worsted, Crape & Valentia *SHAWLS,*
150 pair of Gentlemens & Ladys *GLOVES.*—200 yards *GINGHAMS.*
200 yds *BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS, &c.* for Summer wear.
3500 yards *BROWN SHEETINGS*—500 lbs *white & blue WARP YARN.*—400 pair *MORROCCO, PRUNELLO, KID, CALFSKIN, & THICK SHOES.*

A great variety of *CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE.* WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES *of the first quality for family use.*

Also—*FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.*

A large assortment of *PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES.*

All which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices,
3000 lbs. WOOL.
4000 lbs. BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality, and with every article that is wanted

ALFRED ANDREWS,
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
Paris, May 26, 1834. tf 47

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HYDE, at a *great bargain.* For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to

CHAS. E. BARRET,
MARTIN GORE,
WM. C. MITCHELL, } Assignees.

Portland, July, 21 1834. tf 38

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of FORD & THAYER by note or account are requested to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection. ASA THAYER, Jr.
Paris, June 23, 1834. tf 45

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE

From the Argus.

FEDERAL REMINISCENSES.

There is nothing which Federalists labor so much to forget, as their own past history. Without this history, their violence towards and bitter denunciation of the administration of the government at the present time, would really appear most serious, and withal calculated to excite most melancholy forebodings. But all fears are allayed by a single glance backward into the history of federalism. The federalism of the present day—call it by what name you will, *whiggism, national republicanism, or anti-Jacksonism*—is instantly recognized, in all its violence, reckless denunciation, and desperate execrations against democracy and the administration of democratic Presidents. We have before us, in the 2nd regular toast of the 4th of July celebration in this city, a puny effort to forget, at least to misrepresent, the past, and to hold up the present state of public affairs, deplorable beyond all precedent, and calling for an immediate change. The toast as follows—

"Our Country—May the administration of her Government, never be that of a *man*—nor of a *junto*—nor of a *party*—but may she be, *as she ever has been* TILL NOW, governed by no will but that of *the whole people*."

Such is the present representation of the Gazétte party in this city, of what our government *"ever has until now,"* by way of contrasting the present with the past. To refresh the memories of these gentlemen politicans, and remind them of what their story *was*, when they were no less anxious to tear down Jefferson's fame, and degrade his successor's administration, we offer the following article, which is copied from the Portland Gazette of March 13, 1809, and relates to the day of Mr. Madison's Inauguration to the Presidency:—Thus it will be seen that the efforts now made by the federalists of the present day are as destitute of principle as those made against Mr. Jefferson in 1809, and the acts of the federal party during the administration of Jefferson and Jackson will be alike distinguished for their patriotism, and the abuse that distinguished patriots have shared, in defence of those principles pepperacy ever held dear to the American

The JEFFERSONIAN DYNASTY *having yesterday expired,* JAMES THE FIRST *this day commenced* HIS RULE *over the United States.*

THIS day ought to be set apart as a festival as long as the United States exist; because we are now released from an evil which was of far greater magnitude than the plague, pestilence and famine—we mean the administration of MR. JEEFERSON. This administration has been entirely of the nondescript class—being totally unlike any thing that ever existed before, either in *heaven* above, or the *earth* beneath, or in the *waters* under the earth. SHAKSPEARE himself who drew each change of many colored life—who exhausted worlds and imagined new ones, could not have drawn its real character. It has outdone Iago in *treachery, insidiousness* and *malignity;* Osriek in *frivolity;* Pistol in *pomposity* and *emptiness,* and Parolles in *vaporing* and *cowardice. It has expired without attempting one manly or honorable action, or manifesting a single disposition to virtue.* It began in the *"full tide of successful experiment,"* when twelve years of *Federal* policy had *raised* the nation from anarchy to order, from weakness to strength. It has expired amidst the seeds of *discord, disunion, anarchy, confusion*—and when according to the *Troups* and *Gholsons* of the day, the country is in danger of being *drenched in blood.* It has reversed the order of human affairs. It began in *corruption,* it has ended in *corruption.* It began with *glory,* and has ended with *dishonor.* It commenced in *power* and has ended in *weakness.* Should the history of this administration descend down "the gutter of time," it will be coupled with *infamy* and mentioned with *disgust.* The nod of Boanaparte has ratified our destiny, and his *dictum* has been omnipotont in our affairs. It will be well for us if this servile cabel has not imitated those Thracian slaves who conducted the Goths into the bosom of their own country. These men obtained possession of the government by means of the *infernal slnnders* they propagated against overy friend of the country; and by their boasting of the prodigious things they *would* perform. Like all bonsters, they have proved themselves to be unprincipled deceivers; destitute of truth, honor and honesty. They flattered to betray. They have destroyed all their envied prosperity and happiness; and reduced near one fourth of the people to beggary. They have violated the constitution, have exposed all its weaknesses and defects; and they have rendered the government contemptible, and an object of ridicule to the people. In this deplorable state of things we are glad to see *any change,* being convinced that it cannot be for the worse. But from such a change as has now been made, we dare not flatter ourselves that any good can arise. It affords

No light:—but rather darkness visible;
Serves only to discover sights of woe:
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell, hope never come!

We must expect that the embargo, non-intercourse, war, double duty, and other villianous measures of the late administration, will be continued; and that, instead of releal, we shall receive from these men nothing but TORTURE WITHOUT END.

President Jackson and Vice President Van Buren were invited by the citizens of Penn Townshib, Penn. to participate with them in the celibration of the 4th inst. The invitation, owing to previous and indespensable arrangements, declined by both. The President sent the following toast to be read on the occasion.

"Public Functionaries. The only safe guaranty for the faithful discharge of duties, is to be found in that vital principle of our government, which holds the representative responsible to his constituents."

The people of Maine have been taught a lamentable lesson of the value of this wholesome truth. They have had an agent violating their express will, misrepresenting their sentiments, scoffing at her chosen rulers, allying himself with a great monied corporation to break up commercial prosperity, and worse than all, they have within their borders, a party, that in obedience to and in connection with, *a branch of that same corporation* have attempted to show him off as the object of public favor and to place him, if possible, in the Executive chair of the state!! Let the people *illustriate their estimation of "responsibility" to them at the coming election.*

Nick Biddle's Crown. W. Lee, a writer in favor of the U. S. Bank, says "This excellent institution has been for a long time the admiration of the Bankers and Commercial men of England, France and Holland. If our arch Treasurer, President, were a Frenchman, they would make him as they did Necker and Lafitte, Minister of finance, and gave him a civic CROWN." What a stupid set of dolts our American Democrats are that they should wish to destroy an institution so much admired by British Bankers; one of whom (the elder Barring, who has made many thousand dollars by means of our admirable U. S. Bank) retired the other day, as rumor says, with a shaving of *forty millions of dollars!* Our clodpoles will continually make the vulgar inquiry, HOW did he get all this money? "WHO suffer?"—What a nation of fools we are, too, that we don't bestow on Nicholas the Crown spoken of by Mr. Lee, under the title of "His Calmness, Nicholas Biddle," and give him the keys of the Treasury, with the sole power to create rag money. Then we should be able to hinder the "needy Democrats," as Grant Thornburn calls them, from "opposing every plan that may tend to the prosperity of the country," by keeping them at hewing wood, drawing water, and shoveling dirt 12 or 14 hours a day; then "that part of the population in the free States, who earn their living by daily labor, and who answer, as to [illegible] our slaves in the Southern States, will be taken care of by the rich as the rich would then be taken care of by the Government, according to Wiggy Webster's system, while the 'lower classes' would be furnished with plenty of work, and even lodged in the 'places of the poor.' Thus a beautiful clock-work harmony would pervade all classes of society. But I am sadly afraid that all the eloquence of Bank Wiggery will fail in convincing the "needy Democrats" of the utility and necessity of Mr. Biddle's splendid establishment. It is likely the 'beggars' corrupted by Jefferson and his doctrines, will be cruel enough to pluck up another national Bank by the roots. —[Working Man's Advocate.

Good prices bad for the Party. A farmer returning from mill the other day was met by a friend who enquired the price of corn. Pretty good answered the son of the plough, and the miller tells me it is getting higher every day. Sorry for that! exclaimed the other, it will hurt the party. He was a panic wig. Well, said old oats, although I've been in favor of Clay and the Bank and all that, I must now confess I've no very high opinion of a party that hates good prices for Corn. Friend Josiah laid his tongue in his cheek and 'walked Spanish.'

Warning to Tailors. An ingenious mechanic is making a machine for the purpose of sewing. It is to be on the stocking frame principle, and he has so far succeeded as to form a straight seam, which, when pressed down, looks equally strong and neat as if done with a needle. Should the plan succeed generally, a suit of clothes, after they are cut out, may be put together in one hour, by one man, with the exception of working the buttonholes, and putting the buttons on.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery Judge of Probate, in & for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors of the Estate of Dr. Oliver Griswold, late of Fryeburg, deceased, and represented insolvent; and six months from the 24th day of June last, are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the duties of that appointment, at the dwelling house of the deceased, on the last Mondays of July, August, September, October, November and December next, on each of said days.

JUDAH DANA.
Fryeburg, July 7, 1834. DANIEL CLEMENT.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR July 11, 1834.

TOWNSHIP number one, in the second range of Townships west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase; also a gore of land lying North of Bingham's Kennebec purchase, and South of Taunton and Raynham and Sandwich Academy Grants and Township numbered three, in the first range of townships north of said Bingham's Kennebec purchase, containing about three thousand acres, will be offered for sale at public Auction, at Augusta, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.

The Oxford Democrat, Eastern Argus, Age, and Skowhegan Sentinel, will publish this notice till the time of sale. 49

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this *OFFICE*

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris in and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

THE undersigned Inhabitants and owners of land on and around the lakes in the northern part of the County of Oxford, would respectfully represent that a County Road is greatly needed and required, and would greatly facilitate the settlement of the Townships in which they are interested, and be of public convenience and utility; they therefore pray this Court to view and locate a new county road for these purposes as follows: beginning at the narrows at the head of the Welsecha [illegible] Lake in Township number five in the first Range in said county, thence running in a south-easterly direction on or near the line between Number four and five in the first Range, near the Lake shore to the north Line of Letter C., thence in a southeasterly course in said Letter C. near the shore of the Lake to the arm of the Lake; thence in the same direction to the Birch Guideboard so called in said Letter C. thence following the said Lake road through Letter C. to the north line of Andover North Surplus, thence through said Surplus to the north line of the town of Andover, thence down said road in Andover on a southeasterly course about a mile and a half to the high bank or Black brook so called making such alterations in the road now located from the Birch Guideboard to black brook as public convenience and necessity may require, thence in a direct course to some point near the outlet of Ellis Pond, passing through a corner of the town of Byron to the line of Township Number Seven, thence through said number Seven in the most convenient direction until it shall intersect the Road located by this Court in June 1833 from the town of Rumford to the town of Andover, near the notch so called.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON & 9 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1834.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Moses Merrill in said Andover on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of each of said Towns & Townships, through which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said Towns & Townships, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper published at Portland in the County of Cumberland by the Printer to the State, the first of said publications and each of the notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w51 Attest; R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners holden at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third

YOUY Petitioners respectfully represent, that a County Road was located and established in said County on the Petition of George F. Richardson and others, leading from the Lakes in the northern part of said County to the town of Andover in said County A. D. 1827, and that about four miles of said road is located in an unincorporated place called Andover North Surplus, in said County, and that the road through said Andover North Surplus is greatly defective and out of repair, and unsafe and inconvenient for travelers,—He therefore prays this Court to assess a tax of so much per acre on the land in said Andover North Surplus as may be necessary for the amendment and repair of said Road.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioner give notice of the same by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, published at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at leat thirty days before the next meeting of said County Commissioners, which will be at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be exposed for sale, on Saturday the thirteenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the Subscriber in Sumner, so much of the real estate of John Bonney, late of Sumner, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges of sale; said real estate consists of eleven acres of woodland in Lot Numbered Seventeen in the third Range, thirteen acres of meadow land in the South east corner of Lot numbered 16, in 3d Range; also one half of one north gore in common with Freeman Irish, containing one hundred and fourteen acres in the whole; also the homestead farm, containing fifty-seven acres off of the east end of Lot numbered 18, in the third Range, situated in Sumner, containing one hundred and thirty acres be the same more or less.

URIAS BONNEY, Admr.

Sumner, July 25, 1834. 3w51

At Rumford-Corner.

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

WM. H. H. McGILVERAY,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has established himself at Rumford-Corner, where he will attend to all calls in the above line.

All business sent to him from a distance, by Stage Drivers, or otherwise, will receive immediate and careful attention. 50

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody by Daniel Merritt, field driver, on the 16th day of July, instant, at evening—one *sorrel MARE,* one *dark brown MARE,* with a yoke on her neck, and one *sorrel colored COLT* with some white in his face.—Said horses are alleged to have been taken up in the enclosure of Stillman Noyes in Jay. The owners are requested to pay damages, forfeitures, and costs, and take them away.

ALSON LOTHROP, *Pound-keeper, Jay.*
Jay, July 17, 1834. 3w50

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Hypsebeth who has left my bed and board without just reason or cause, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. BELA WYMAN.
Woodstock, July 28, 1834. *3w51

THE SATURDAY COURIER

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg, price $2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the largest dimensions. No other weekly paper is comparable to it in size. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

The COURIER though but three years in existence has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies. This unparalleled patronage shows the high estimation in which it is every where held.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Prices Current of the Grain Market; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The original articles of the COURIER are contributed by the ablest writers in the country, and in the selection of literary matter, the publishers have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be specially numerated Bulwer's New Monthly, the Metropolitan, Frazer's Magazine, London Literary Gazettee, Blackwood's, Mrs. Norton's La Belle Assemblee, World of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. WILMER, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

In preparing the contents of the Courier, strict regard is paid to News. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given, and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and ample, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the Fine Arts, &c; descriptions of public improvements, &c; remarks on general topics; discussions of suitable subjects; dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation shall be frankly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine the SATURDAY COURIER professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

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Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of ten per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works or any other work of a similar character and value which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

Address, postage paid, WOODWARD & SPRAGG
No 2, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philad.

N. B. Editors inserting the above advertisement, and forwarding a copy of their respective papers to this office (marked) will be furnished with the Saturday Courier for one Year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

GAZETEER OF MAINE.

NOW in press, and will soon be published, *"A Gazetteer of Maine,"* compiled from the best sources of information, from several volumes already published, and from original papers prepared expressly for the purpose. This work will contain a sketch of the early History of Maine, a description of the counties, towns, rivers, mountains, and all the useful matter generally comprised in works of the kind. The whole will pass under the inspection and review of able judges, and assurance is given that the work shall be full, complete and correct.—We are aware that there has been imposition and deception in book subscriptions, and I wish to say that no subscriber will be required to take the book when published unless he is entirely satisfied with its appearance. It is absolutely necessary that subscriptions sufficient should be obtained to cover the expenses, which will be considerable.

JAMES BURTON, JR.

Conditions.—This work will contain about five hundred octavo pages, printed on good paper and new type, and well bound, and will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars per copy, and *the price will not be reduced.*

Editors in this State who will insert this prospectus in their paper a few weeks, shall receive a copy of the work.

Any person who shall procure eight subscribers shall receive a copy gratis.

Bangor, April, 1834.

The Hartford Pearl,

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

VOLUME FOURTH—PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK.
Edited by Isaac C. Pray, Jun.

THE publisher flattered and encouraged by steady and increasing support, has concluded to issue the fourth volume of this journal in weekly numbers.

The first number of the FOURTH VOLUME will be issued at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, August 16th, 1834; and thereafter the work will be published every week, each number containing eight large quarto pages—equal to sixty duodecimo pages—of miscellaneous and original matter, printed on superior white paper, with perfectly new type. A handsome title-page and correct index will be furnished, and the work, at the end of the year, will form an exactly printed volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to *three thousand duodecimo pages.*

The volume will contain twenty-six pieces of music for the Piano Forte, Flute, &c. equal to one hundred pages of common sheet music, *which could not be purchased separately for less than five dollars;* and the publisher is determined to procure the simple rather than the complex and difficult.

Although the publisher places no dependence whatever in the support of it, *as a literary paper,* from its engravings, yet there will be presented occasionally, plates from copper and wood of beautiful workmanship and finish.

Its contents will be various and spirited, as there will be, each month, a General Record of Occurrences, Statistics, Obituary Notices, List of Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c in addition to the Tales, Legends, Essays, Traveling, Literary, Figurative and Historical Sketches, Biography, Poetry, &c. &c., making an elegant paper for the parlor, and for the lover of polite literature, as contributions will be secured from some of the most popular American Authors.

The work will be printed as well, and contain as much reading matter as any similar quarto paper now published in the United States; and it can safely and truly be called the cheapest journal of the kind. To Hartford, and to the State of Connecticut in particular, and to New England, the publisher looks for patronage.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, (as the paper is firmly established) to be paid in advance. Two dollars for six months to be paid in advance.

Orders, with the payment, should be sent in by the first of August if possible.

Hartford, June 16, 1834. 50

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, 1834.

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THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

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Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28."

Price 50 cents per box.

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FOR FEMALES.

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SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflamation of that delicate organ will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in *DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.*

This well established wash for the Eye is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflamation. *Price 25 cents.*

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Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been *checked, relieved* and *cured,* in a number of instances in and about the city, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's *Vegetable specific & Antibilious pills,* in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the specific. It is also one of the medicines known for *Sick headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea* and Flatulences.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, & when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by this specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by a part of a box of this Specific." *price of the Specific and pills 50 cents each.*

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Those who would retain, or restore, these personable advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the BRITISH ANTISPEPTIC DENTRIFRICE. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

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oleroy Aug. 5.